



Directorate of  
Intelligence

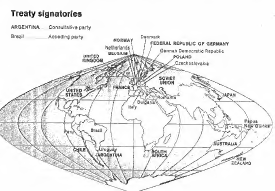
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## Antarctic Treaty and Territorial Claims

A Reference Aid

The maps in this Reference Aid are updated versions of those found in the  
*Polar Regions Atlas* published by the Central Intelligence Agency in May 1978..  
Copies of the Atlas are for sale by the US Government Printing Office,  
Washington, D.C., 20402, stock number 041-015-00094-2.  
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**Treaty signatories**

ARGENTINA, Consultative party  
AUSTRALIA, Consultative party  
BRITAIN, Consultative party  
CANADA, Consultative party  
CHILE, Consultative party  
FRANCE, Consultative party  
GERMANY, Consultative party  
JAPAN, Consultative party  
NEW ZEALAND, Consultative party  
NORWAY, Consultative party  
UNITED STATES, Consultative party  
UNITED KINGDOM, Consultative party  
URUGUAY, Consultative party  
USSR, Consultative party  
VENEZUELA, Consultative party

**Antarctic Treaty (summary of basic provisions)**

ARTICLE I. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. All military measures, including weapons testing, are prohibited. Military personnel and equipment may be used, however, for scientific purposes.

ARTICLE II. Scientific program plans, personnel, observations and results shall be freely exchanged.

ARTICLE III. The treaty does not establish, dispute, or establish territorial claims. No new claims shall be asserted while the treaty is in force.

ARTICLE IV. Nuclear explosions and disposal of radioactive wastes are prohibited.

ARTICLE V. All land and ice claims below 60° South Latitude are included, but high seas are covered under international law.

ARTICLE VI. Twenty-five claimants have free access, including aerial observation, to any area and may inspect all stations, installations, and equipment. Advance notice of all activities and of the conduct of military personnel must be given.

ARTICLE VII. Observers under Article VI and scientific personnel under Article II are under the jurisdiction of their own states.

ARTICLE VIII. Treaty states shall meet periodically to exchange information and take measures to further treaty objectives, including the preservation and conservation of living resources. These consultative meetings shall be open to contracting parties that conduct substantial scientific research in the area.

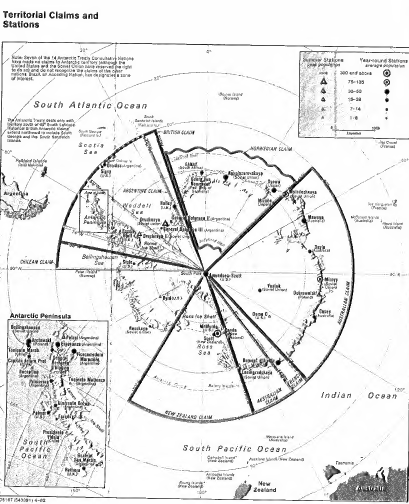
ARTICLE IX. Treaty states will discourage activities by any country in Antarctica that are contrary to the treaty.

ARTICLE X. Disputes are to be settled peacefully by the parties concerned or, ultimately, by the International Court of Justice.

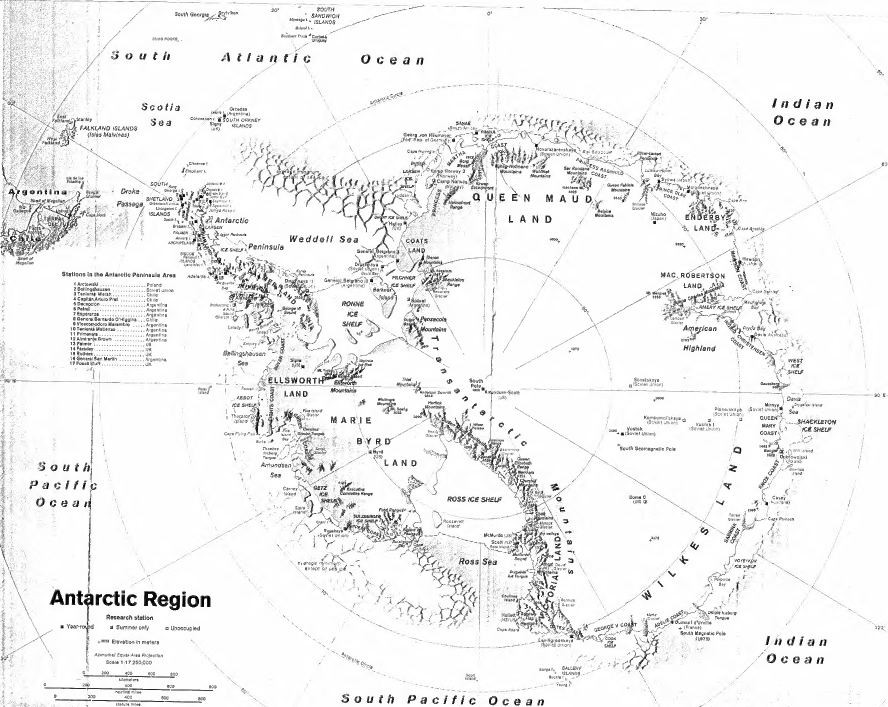
ARTICLE XI. After the expiration of 30 years from the date the treaty enters into force, any member state may request a conference to review the operation of the treaty.

ARTICLE XII. The treaty is subject to ratification by signatory states and is open for accession by any state that is a member of the UN or is invited by all the member states.

ARTICLE XIII. The United States is the depositary of the treaty and is responsible for providing certified copies to signatories and acceding states.



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